

PRESIDENT REMOVES EMBARGO ON ARMS

MEXICAN REBELS MAY GET SUPPLIES IN UNITED STATES

Order Places Contending
Elements on Basis
of Equality.

DECISION GIVEN WARM APPROVAL

Many Members of Congress Con-
fident That Chief Executive's
Action Means Termination of
Revolution in Short Time—No
Further Steps in Contem-
plation Now, Hope Being That
Settlement by Civil War Is
Only Chance of Securing Per-
manent Peace—This Nation
Now Put in Same Position as
Other Countries, Who Have
Been Notified of Every Step in
Development of Policy.

Washington, February 3.—President Wilson, by an executive order dated to-day and made public at the White House to-night, removed all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, placing the contending Mexican elements on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country. The executive order emphasized that it was the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality to-
wards the contending factions in Mexico as were the other powers.

The text of the proclamation follows: "Whereas, by a proclamation of the President, issued on March 14, 1912, under the authority of the President, approved by the President on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence, which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and, "Whereas, by the Joint resolution above mentioned, it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim, as a condition on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based, and as it is deemed to be in the interest of the United States, that the prohibition of the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico, in the same position as other powers, the said prohibition is hereby revoked."

White House Statement.

Accompanying the order, the White House issued the following statement of explanation: "The executive order under which the prohibition of arms and ammunition into Mexico is removed is a departure from the accepted practice of neutrality—a deliberate departure from those practices under a well considered resolution of the Congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico; and the existence of this order has served to keep the United States government in a position of neutrality, which has been the policy of the United States since the Mexican revolution. The order is, therefore, rescinded."

American embassies and legations abroad were notified of the change in policy by telegraph. Secretary Bryan late yesterday informed the members of the diplomatic corps here, that this was in line with the policy announced at the beginning of the presidential administration here of keeping the nations of the world informed of the developments in the Mexican policy of this government.

Administration Viewpoint.

The administration viewpoint in the action taken to-day, as gathered from those familiar with the President's attitude, may be summed up as follows: "No one outside Mexico can now accommodate her affairs. The withdrawal of all moral or material support from without is the indispensable first step to solution from within. From many sources which it deems trustworthy the government of the United States has received information which convinces it that there is a real and hopeful prospect of peace, of security of property, of an early payment of foreign obligation if Mexico is left to the forces now reckoning with one another in line with the policy announced. It is a mere change of personnel were effected at Mexico City."

"There are no influences at Mexico City that can be counted on to do anything more than to perpetuate and strengthen the selfish oligarchical and military interests which, it is clear, the rest of the country can be made to endure only by constant warfare and a pitiless harrying of the North. The President is so fully convinced of this, that after months of the most careful study of the situation, at close range, he no longer feels justified in maintaining an interference in the policy regarding the contending parties in the matter of neutrality."

Settlement by Civil War.

The text is, therefore, to remove the prohibition on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico from the United States. Settlement by civil war carried to its bitter conclusion is a terrible thing, but it must come now whether we wish it or not. Unless some

Huerta Will Not Change Attitude

Mexico City, February 3.—President Wilson's determination to give both factions in Mexico liberty to obtain war material from the United States will not cause President Huerta to deliver to the American charge d'affaires his passports, nor will it affect in any way his attitude towards the United States or toward Americans in Mexico. This assurance was given by General Huerta to-night.

The Mexican President made practically no other comment on the action of President Wilson. He appeared to attach small importance to the matter.

MANY AMERICANS LEAVING CAPITAL

Make Preparations After Learning
of Decision to Raise
Embargo on Arms.

THREAT AGAINST SPANIARDS

Villa Says All Captured in Tor-
reon Campaign Will Be Sum-
marily Dealt With.

Mexico City, February 3.—Many of the Americans resident here are leaving the city in preparation for the raising of arms from the United States to Mexico, made preparations to leave the capital for the coast to-night. Senator Moher, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was summoned at 10 o'clock to a conference with President Huerta relative to the lifting of the embargo. The minister expressed the opinion that foreigners in Mexico City had nothing to fear, as appeared to be indicated by the instructions of Charge O'Shaughnessy. He said he did not believe lifting the embargo would greatly aid the rebels, but the thing Mexico had to fear was that the United States might extend financial aid to the rebels.

Will Execute Spaniards.

Juarez, Mexico, February 3.—A warning was issued by General Francisco Villa to-day that all Spaniards captured in the Torreon campaign will be summarily dealt with. General Villa said he had positive proof that Spaniards in Torreon had taken up arms against the rebels, and that all such would be shot. Others, he said, would be banished from the country.

May Mean Further Test.

Washington, February 3.—General Villa's announcement of his intention to execute Spanish residents of Torreon, who have sided with the Mexican army, may further test the ability of the United States to enforce its policy of protecting foreign residents of Mexico. It was pointed out here to-day that it is the general rule of civilized warfare that foreigners who participate in a war shall receive the status of prisoners of war, and that the United States government had announced to Mexican revolutionists and Federalists alike that it expects to see that such treatment is accorded not only to Americans, but to citizens of other countries.

Secretary Bryan to-day said he preferred not to believe press dispatches regarding Villa's proposed action, but would wait for official information.

The State Department late to-day learned that reports that the Italian consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz had been arrested and was denied communication with the outside world, are untrue. It was said the consul merely had been temporarily detained by General Avera.

No Successor to Carden.

Washington, February 3.—Great Britain will send no minister to Mexico to succeed Sir Lionel Carden for some time at least, according to authoritative advices reaching here to-day.

Thomas B. Hohler, who is en route to Mexico City to become charge d'affaires of the British legation, still holds the position of first secretary of the legation, a position by which he was transferred to the British Foreign Office on leave of absence. The transfer involves in no way any presentation anew of credentials to the Huerta government.

Means Early End of War.

Nogales, Ariz., February 3.—The news that President Wilson had decided to lift the embargo on shipments of arms to Mexico, spread rapidly along the border, and Constitutional officers and sympathizers predicted the decision presaged early termination of warfare in Mexico.

Thousands of men in Northern Mexico cannot join the Constitutionalists any more because no arms have been available. The lifting of the embargo, rebel commanders said, will equip large bodies of men for reinforcement troops already operating against Huerta.

Big Supply Ready for Shipment.

New Orleans, February 3.—News of the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico spread joy among a number of individuals in New Orleans who deal in arms and ammunition.

Large supplies of cartridges, rifles, revolvers and machine guns are stored here and in near-by cities, while owners waited for a change to get it across the border. Much of it has been watched for months by government agents, and not a little of it has been halted here through efforts of these agents. How much of war material was stored in and about New Orleans could not be ascertained until to-day, when the first news of the proposed lifting of the embargo became public. The aggregate, according to principal dealers, is 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 13,000 rifles, four machine guns and 600 heavy army revolvers. This material is said to be stored in New Orleans, Texarkana, Ark., Gulfport, Meridian, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and practically all of it has been under government surveillance.

WANT ROCKEFELLER TO PAY Taxes on Personal Property.

Cuyahoga County Officials Demand
Cleveland, O., February 3.—John D. Rockefeller and William Agnew, deputy State taxation officer for Cuyahoga County, went to the home of John D. Rockefeller, on Forest Hill, East Cleveland, to-day and filed a written demand upon him that he pay taxes on his personal property, estimated at \$300,000, into the treasury of this county.

They claim that under the Warner tax law Rockefeller, by residing in the county for the greater part of the preceding twelve months, has made himself liable to taxation here. The total of Rockefeller's personal property is as great as the entire tax list of the county.

The tax collectors did not see Rockefeller personally, but left a letter notifying him of their demands with members of his household. The collectors placed Rockefeller's tax at \$12,000.00. Virgil P. Kline, attorney for Rockefeller, laughed at the efforts of the officials to make the oil king pay taxes here.

He said: "Mr. Rockefeller is a legal resident of the State of New York. He has not maintained a residence in Cleveland for a quarter of a century. He was detained here this winter because of the illness of his wife, but that fact doesn't render him liable to pay personal property taxes here. He already has paid his taxes for the current year in New York."

ADVICE TO RAILROADS

Must Collect From "Plant Lines" Before
They Can Hope for Increase.

Washington, February 3.—Railroads will have to collect \$5,000,000 in revenue which they have given to plant lines before they can request the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general advance in rates, according to opinion rendered by Commissioner Harlan to-day.

The statement of the commissioner came after the various railroads had had an acrimonious day in court. Charges of rebating were hung freely back and forth, and numerous plant lines were mentioned as recipients of favors which tended to establish a "discriminating condition."

The railroads asked for increases in their rates, ranging from 3 to 50 per cent. They argued that the business was responsible for the demand which they made.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission," said Commissioner Harlan, "has decided to look fully into this matter, and will recommend that the free services rendered by railroads be considered before an application for a general increase is granted."

TO REFUND COTTON TAX

Overman Introduces Bill Calling on
Government for \$55,000,000.

Washington, D. C., February 3.—Senator Overman, of North Carolina, introduced to-day a bill providing for the refunding of the tax on cotton by the Federal government under the act of 1913, which is different from any of those heretofore proposed. In that instead of authorizing that the Federal government should refund the tax on cotton to the holders of the tax receipts, it provides that the taxes be returned to the individuals who actually paid the tax, or their heirs.

Under the Overman bill the Federal government is to refund to each State the sums collected by the Federal tax, so that the State can reimburse the balance remaining. After one year the balance remaining is to be placed in trust by the State, to be used for industrial purposes, for surviving Confederate soldiers and their families.

The total amount of the tax to be refunded is about \$55,000,000, and Virginia's share is approximately \$2,000,000.

VOTE TO-DAY IN GLASS CASE

Arguments for and Against Giving
Him Sent in Senate.

Washington, February 3.—Prolonged debate over the right of Frank P. Glass to a seat in the Senate upon his appointment as Governor of Alabama, developed in the Senate to-day when the Elections Committee's resolution against accepting his commission was reached to-morrow.

Senators Walsh, Thompson, Pomeroy, Reed, and others, who are in the majority, argued for the acceptance of Glass. In the minority, Senators Robinson, Williams, Bradley, Smith and Bankhead spoke, contending that Glass should accept the interpretation of the Alabama constitution of their own laws, just as had been done in the case of Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland.

The committee members insisted that the new constitutional method of election of Senators by direct election could not be set aside to meet the convenience of any State.

FRIENDS ARE MYSTIFIED

Miss Gompers Breaks Engagement to
George B. Jewaw.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, February 3.—Mystery surrounds the engagement of Miss Gompers, a Brooklyn social worker, and George B. Jewaw, a prominent labor leader, who were to be married to-day.

Samuel Gompers stated that he had been informed of the engagement to Jewaw for good and sufficient reasons. "The matter, however, is not for public interest, and I decline to be questioned on my motives," said Mr. Jewaw.

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STOP AGITATION IN HOUSE AFTER HEATED DEBATE

Amendments for Asiatic
Exclusion Overwhelm-
ingly Defeated.

MEMBERS AVOID SLAP AT JAPANESE

Action Taken After Republican
Leader Mann and Others Make
Vigorous Fight Against Hasty
Action That Might Embar-
rass State Department
in Its Negotiations.

Washington, February 3.—Asiatic exclusion agitation was quieted, temporarily, at least, in the House to-day, after a heated debate that brought both Republican and Democratic leaders to the floor with pleas for calmness and deliberation. Exclusion of the Japanese from the immigration bill under consideration all amendments which have barred Asiatic immigration.

The action was taken after Republican Leader Mann and others had made a vigorous fight to overcome the sentiment which last night expressed itself by a vote of 111 to 96 for the perfection of an amendment to exclude Mongolians, Malays and negroes. The speaker insisted that there be no hasty action that might embarrass the State Department in its relations with the Japanese government.

The House was surcharged with excitement when it met, and Representative Burnett, in charge of the immigration bill, forced the attendance of a quorum. The anti-Japanese forces rushed action, Representative Baker, California, presenting a substitute for the pending drastic exclusion amendment, presented by Representative Hayes.

Debate becomes heated. The debate became heated and involved, and the House was in confusion, with half a dozen members vociferously demanding an opportunity to be heard. The tide was turned by Republican Leader Mann, who strode to the center of the chamber and, quieting the tumult, began:

"I have been long enough in this House, I hope, to place the country above party. I do not believe any of these amendments should be adopted at this time. While I do not have the greatest pride in the present State Department, I feel that in conducting relations with foreign countries, I am bound to rely in the first instance, at least, upon the State Department. If they cannot handle these difficulties, through diplomatic negotiations, it is time enough then for Congress to act by specific legislation."

"I am not prepared to invite war with Japan or any other country, though if that war should come as a result of any legislation, I would not shrink from it."

"I think now is the time for us to be cool and collected," he warned, "not to let our emotions get the best of us. We owe an allegiance to our country above our party."

Shouts of approval from both Democrats and Republicans interrupted the speaker.

"We represent the entire country, and we ought to protect at the time, even if it means the defeat of our party, an institution which should be put under the direction of the university."

Dr. Alderman's Telegram. The telegram, which was read by Professor M. M. Thornton, of the university faculty, follows:

"I hold the firm conviction that the State should intrust to the University of Virginia the direction and control of the higher education of women in a co-ordinate college developed along the lines indicated in the bill before the General Assembly and in the action of the rector and visitors. In no other way, in my judgement can the women hope to get what they deserve—the highest and best training—and in no other way, save, perhaps, through the activities of a great unified medical school can the university, in the State's service, do so helpfully and wisely the progressive and democratic life of the whole people not only in Virginia, but throughout the South, which has for a generation expected educational leadership of this Commonwealth."

"It is the ambition of my life to see the whole people behind the University of Virginia, continually strengthening it with their sympathy, their pride and their practical helpfulness. The whole people will respond only to a sense of life and power in its institutions."

Against Separate College.

"The one way, therefore, to evoke the interest and love of the whole people is to give the university power to become tremendously vital in all phases of the people's life. It would be flying in the face of the very genius of the age to establish a separate institution for women's training. It would be lacking in foresight and to destroy the distinctive character and to change the destiny of a splendid institution already established for another and vital purpose."

"The one big, comprehensive thing to do is to charge the State's foremost educational institution with this problem with patience and wisdom. The attitude of women toward society in the future represents a new problem, a new force and possibly a new danger. To animate and direct this new power and to avoid this possible menace calls for the strongest and best force in the State's life. The task is worthy of the university, and the university is equal to the task."

Hunter Fears Consequences. For the opponents of the co-ordinate college the case was ably summed up by Epna Hunter, Jr., the proximity of a woman's college, even though located in East Charlottesville, as the plan provides, would inevitably, he said, work an irreparable injury to the traditions and prestige which the university has acquired in the ninety years and more of its existence.

If Virginia women desired an education as high as that given to the

Be A Governor!

In the vast crowd which witnessed the inauguration of Governor Stuart on Monday there were thousands who wished that high honors might come to them—that they might sit in high places.

It isn't every man who is able to become Governor of Virginia. That distinction comes to but few, but every man and every woman is able to be the governor of his or her own life. The task is worthy of OP-PORTUNITY.

Be sure that you are not standing still or falling slowly back. Go forward and win the success which is rightfully yours.

Tell the world what you can do, and send your message from the hill tops. A Want Ad in The Times-Dispatch may bring opportunity to your door.

Call Monroe 1

APPOINTED BY GOV. STUART



ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. W. SALE.

ALDERMAN WIRES EMPHATIC SUPPORT FOR SECOND TERM

Says State Should Intrust Wo-
men's Education to Univer-
sity of Virginia.

COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING

Opponents and Supporters of Co-
ordinate College Plan Marshal
Strong Argument.

Opponents and advocates of the plan to establish at Charlottesville a co-ordinate college for women marshaled their strongest forces before the joint committee on Public Institutions and Education in the Senate chamber last night, at a public hearing which began at 8:30 o'clock and continued until five minutes of midnight.

The most uncompromising utterance of the evening came from President Edward A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, in the form of a telegram from Saranac Lake, N. Y., endorsing in the most absolute terms the founding of a woman's college at Charlottesville, and expressing his conviction that such an institution should be put under the direction of the university.

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Bank Fails to Open Doors.

Americus, Ga., February 3.—The American National Bank did not open its doors to-day, and the officials of the institution would make no statement, pending an investigation by a national bank examiner.

SENATE TAKES UP ENABLING ACT AT SESSION TO-DAY

Amendments Urged by
Committee Will Be
Considered First.

MEMBERS EXPECT VOTE TO-MORROW

Whole Question May Be Settled
Quickly, Without Effort on
Either Side to Delay It—Elec-
tion of Supreme Court
Judges Proposed in
House Bill.

The William enabling act, providing for a State election as between prohibition and local option, is the special and continuing order for to-day at 12:30 o'clock in the Senate. It passed the House practically as introduced, with the one change of requiring petitioners to be "qualified" instead of "registered" voters. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported the bill with amendments, and with the recommendation that it do not pass.

It is hoped the Senate on its second reading. Unless the usual order is suspended, the amendments will be considered to-day, and the bill ordered to third reading and engrossment, and will come up for its final passage to-morrow. As a special and continuing order it has precedence over everything except the appropriation bill, which is also a special and continuing order.

Date Changed by Committee.

Amendments recommended by the Senate committee propose that the election be held on the fourth Thursday in June of this year, instead of the fourth Tuesday in September, as proposed in the Williams bill. In order to qualify to vote in any election, poll taxes have to be paid six months prior thereto, and by bringing the election within the six months period, patrons of the amendment claim that the padding of the registration books with negroes and an undesirable element will be avoided.

Another Senate committee amendment to which the patron of the bill has assented is that the vote be taken instead of being marked "for State-wide prohibition" and "against State-wide prohibition," but "for local option," thus giving the voter a choice between the two methods of regulation. In the event of a majority for local option, existing laws on that subject are continued in full force and effect.

Allows Another Year.

The House bill provided that if it shall be certified to the Governor that a majority of the voters have been for State-wide prohibition, he shall proclaim that fact, and the sale of liquor in the State shall be prohibited on and after May 1, 1916. The Senate Committee amended this to read: "on and after May 1, 1917, thus allowing another year to those engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor in this State to close up their business. May 1, it was explained, is the date when the annual State licenses are issued. The Senate Committee also added to the bill a clause exempting wine and grape by-products manufactured from grapes, berries and other fruit, and also, from or by-product of such manufacture, the wine or by-product so manufactured, from the prohibition. The bill also provides that no person shall sell, or have in his possession, more than two and one-half gallons, or one dozen bottles, and be delivered to a common carrier to be transported outside of the State.

The election of Supreme Court judges by the people, revision for child labor laws, two new plans for a woman's college, and a drastic anti-grain bill were among the measures presented to the House of Delegates yesterday. From committees came favorable reports on bills for the retirement of judges of the Supreme Court, and for reaching the age of seventy years, and for State appropriation to place the soldiers' section of Hollywood Cemetery in the respectful care of the cemetery company.

Discuss Primary Law.

Primary legislation came to the front yesterday for the first time in the session. Senator Grady made an effort to have the Senate take action on Privileges and Elections discharged from further consideration of the primary bill, which is understood to have been passed by the House. The committee had the bill since the opening of the session, he said, and had done nothing with it. Senator Holt defended the committee's action, and announced that he had agreed with the chairman of the House committee to have a subcommittee of three from each branch consider all primary bills, several of which have been introduced in the House of the Capitol. After debate the Senate refused to discharge the committee.

By special order yesterday the joint Assembly elected Judge Joseph L. Kelly, to replace Judge Samuel A. Anderson, a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for a term of twelve years from February 1, 1915. He will succeed Judge John Buchanan, who will retire at the end of his current term. A number of corporation and circuit judges named in a recent Democratic caucus were elected to succeed them.

Retirement of Judges.

The Senate has already passed a bill providing for the retirement of Supreme Court judges at four-fifths salary. The House Appropriations Committee yesterday reported the bill favorably, fixing the compensation at three-fifths of the salary. As judges of the Supreme Court are hereafter to be paid \$5,000 a year, this will mean a retirement allowance of \$3,000. Retirement is optional with the judges, but any judge who has reached the age of seventy years and been on the Supreme Court for at least two years may avail himself of the privilege of retiring.

The House Appropriations Committee reported favorably a bill appropriating \$3,000 to pay for the soldiers' section of Hollywood Cemetery under perpetual care, shortly after the war an association of Richmond women raised funds and purchased a tract of several acres adjoining Hollywood Cemetery, in which were interred a large number of